Prem se Geessional Correspondent. HARTFORD, Coon , Sept. 1, 1815. I have so many things to tell you that I hardly been hew and where to begin. If events continue to happen bereabouts with the same frequency in Intere as of late, I shall have to go into your reguhe service, and you will learn to speak of me in terms of endearing and tender affection as "our

Let me see. The Bristol business, I think, is entitled to precedence. Don't you remember, that, a fermer communication, after relating how Mr. United States Marshal Eucon had been arrested by Mr. Deputy Sheriff Silas R. Gridley, and fined one dollar for saying "d-n," by a Bristol brick of a Justice of the Peace, I added, "We shall see what we shall see," or words to that effect! At any mie. I did say comething of the kind, and the result has verified the accuracy of my previsions. You will remember that Marshal Bacon attached certain chattels, the property of Mesers. Watson & Wooster, at Bristol, in a suit brought by a Boston firm for an alleged patent piracy. Mr. W., of the firm of W. & W., requested the Marshal to let the property remain for a short time on the premises, as the removal would cause a serious damage to their business. Whether Mr. W. was guilty of double-dealing in making this apparently harmless request, is a question that Mr. Bacon is probably quite ready to answer, and accordingly I refer all anxious inquirers. be him for information. At all events, the courteous Bacon kindly consented to listen to W.'s entreaty, and, leaving the property in the cutsody of a keeper, by him appointed for that purpose, he departed from Bristol, ignorant of what was to happen. When he was gone, a civil process were When he was gone, a civil process was procured and ledged in the hands of Mr. Gridley for service. Whereupon Mr. Gridley did serve it, by turning out Mr. Bacon's keeper neck and crop, so it is said, attaching the property he had in charge, and re moving it to parts unknown to Bacon, who, return-ing to Bristol, viewing the plight of his subordinate, and being told by him of the recapture of the spoil a word which rhymes to "clam." On this occasion, it seems, he used the word as an adjective, qualifying the common noun substantive "scoundrel," which he put by apposition in the same case with the proper noun substantive "Gridley." Mr. G., being posted in syntax, took offense at the Marshal's plain English, arrested him, took him before Mr. Jusnee Burwell, who considered that the State had been damaged a dollar's worth—an opinion in which Mr. Bacon did not concur, and so took an appea! from it. So far the joke was rather against the courteous Bacon. The grin was all on Gridley's side. But at last it came the Marshal's turn to laugh. One day, tot long since, the District Court of the United States convened at a shady hamlet lying near the bead of a shallow cove which makes up from Long Island Sound. This rural spot is called New-Haven. A Grand Jury attended this Court, and had a good time. In number they were a chosen few, Bacon was the man who chose them. Having chosen them, he had summoned them to attend, and they did attend. His Honor, the Judge, took his boots down from the desk in front of the bench, and stood ap in them. Then he charged the Grand Jury; but the Grand Jury reflected that Uncle Sam was to pay all their bills, and so, let him charge. Then they went into a room by themselves where the District-Attor-ncy laid before them an indictment against Mr. Silas R. Gridley, for obstructing United States process, or something of that kind. The Grand Jury found the indictment to be a true bill. It is said that Mr. Bason, who held Mr. Gridley in arrest, smiled granly when the Clerk read the result, and that Mr. ridley smiled in a defiant manner. Now here is a direct conflict between the Federal

and the State authorities; but no one seems to be exercised with forebodings of evil except The Courant and myself. We both smell danger, but, while I am ready to surrender, The Courant, more placky, is anxious to fight. For my part, I think this contending against Uncle Samuel is desperate business, and I trust The Courant will not go so far

as to subject its spunky editors to the pains and penalties of high treason. But you ought to read what it says about this awful business. It sends cold thrills through one's veins!

I believe I told you, in my last, of the great rush there was to get Eins Bank stock. It was expected that the shares would command a premiument once, and accordingly there was a great number of anxious applicants. The books were opened on the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and in the course of amounting to the sum of \$2,346,500, an excess of \$1,846,500 over the authorized capital of \$500,000. It was evident that to apportion the stock among the subscribers would be a duty of great responsibility. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the performance of fve in number, viz: Messrs. P. C. Calhoun of Bridgeport, C. P. Clark of Granby, J. A. Thomp-son of East Haven, M. M. Merriman of Hartford, and E. Carpenter of Eastford. Conscious of the delicacy of their position, these functionaries, with admirable sagacity, foresaw that, under the circumstances, it would be necessary to establish a system of rules for their guidance. Accordingly, they prepared and adopted the following, viz: 1. Look out for number one. 2. Reward our friends.

3. Unto him that hath shall be given. 4. Let them hugh that win. 5. Let them growl that lose-who mugh that win. 5. Let them growt that lose—who cares? Acting in accordance with the first of these maxims, four of the Board took a hundred shares apiece, by which each man gained \$300 st a wink—the shares being already worth \$3 premium, and more is asked. Mr. Carpenter, however, took only four shares, losing by his excessive modesty only \$288. After having helped themselves, the worthy Commissioners provided for their friends. Several gentlemen got large slices of 55 shares each; there were a few fifties and thirties. Then rich corporations and wealthy individuals took their turn. The Ætna Insurance Company got 75 subscription except the Commissioners' own. Atter that, twenties, fifteens, tens and fives were allotted

to the rank and file of the subscribers, of whom a re to their names. This last class, however, was composed mainly of small farmers, mechanic in mederate circumstances, widows, old maids and the like underbrush, fourth-rate sort of people, without friends or influence. Of course, such folks

stood no sort of chance.

Last Monday, the Commissioners made public the result of their deliberations, and those who didn't knew before, found out how much and how little of the desirable stock they were to receive. Of course, there was much quiet satisfaction felt by the warm old codgers who had received big piles. The brothers, cousins and cronies of the Commissioners also felt pretty well. But others, who had been cut down and cut off, out of all proportion, in order that the favored few might receive what they did, began to compare notes. A murmur was heard—it in creased to a growl—it grew louder and louder, un til at last it got to be a pretty big-sized noise. Commissioners, as the saying is, were cursed up hill and down, though some, who knew them better than the public generally did, averred that their deration was marvelous. And really, after all t wasn't such a very fat job. Some of your New-York chaps would turn up their noses at it. The Beard was busy five days. The Commissioners charged \$25 per day, each, for services—\$125 per diem, plus \$300 premium on 100 shares, is equal to \$425. That's all. Pooh! How unreasonable to complain of such mild rapacity. But there always will be people who try to make a fuss and spoil sport, you know. Some of these postilent felione stoutly maintained that the Commissomers, in taking advantage of their position to grab ten times their fair share of stock, and amost twice as much as they had apportioned to any other private person, had been guilty of a breach of trust, for that, having been appointed by the Legislature to perform a public daty, they should have acted with the impartial fairness which ought impartial fairness which ought always to characterize the conduct of public func-Senarice appointed to administer justice between man and man. And so plausibly did these meddling man and man. And so plausibly did these moddling fault finders argue the point, that they encoded in inducing Judge Ellemith to grant an injunction sestraining the four Commissioners, who had taken the one hundred always apiece, from voting on the

the whole or my perform of the same, will the reach thould be known of an application for a mend smok by the Superior Court, commanding them to distrib the the where of the greater person of their four hundred shares among other subscribers. Before the injunction was served, last Thursday morning, by Mr. Nott (whose name makes it peculiarly appropriate for its owner to serve such kind of process), three of the Commissioners had voted in the meeting called to organize the Bank, and two of them, Messre, Clark and Merrian, had been chosen Directors. At a meeting of the Directors, later in the day, E. A. Bulkley, each late Speaker of the Hang, of Rengiller, ute the whele or the greater portion of their four Bukley, eso, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected President. The Bank will go into operation in the course of a few days.

I think likely you may have heard of a great trial of speak in the course of a few days.

of speed which came off yesterday on our "Hart-ford Trotting Park." Although at the risk of having The Times come down upon me as a retailer of stale news, I shall venture to tell you shout it. The "trial" was between "Broker" and "Lady Taunton." The latter is not the consort of the Earl of Taunton, but a chestnut more owned by G. E. Wesson, of Worcester, Mass. Broker does not belong in Wall street, but at Springfield, up the river. He is neither a bull nor a bear, but a horse which A. A. Dalton, his owner, drove without rest or feed from Albany to Whitesboro' last March, on wager of \$2,500, and lost it. It was a ten-mile heat yesterday, and a very hot heat at that, the glass ranging about 90 in the shade. It was esti-mated that 4,000 persons, beside horses and dogs, witnessed the spectacle. I rode up to see it, but as the horses that were to trot did not come upon the ground till half past four, I was obliged to leave in order to be in time for the care, as I was to go out of town. I could not procure a convey-ance back, so I footed it to the city, two miles, in the sun. I did not make very good time, and came near being left by the train. After I came away, the trial came off. The Dalton horse came out shead by a length or two, and the Dalton mare took the purse of \$1,000. I am told by respectable witnesses that this trial of speed, in many particulars, resembled a horse-race, though, of course, it wasn't anything of that sort. There were so many deacons there, looking on, it couldn't have been a horse-race. Besides, it is against the statute law to race horses in this State. These horse-races always come off on race-courses, and our Trotting Park is not that kind of a place. It used to be the State Fair Grounds, and there is a nice half-mile track, which Mr. Dyer left behind him. Now-a-days, when people differ touching the speed of their respective horses, instead of indulging in wordy disputes that lead to no good result, they go out to the Trottice Park and assertain by to the Trotting Park, and ascertain by actual experiment which horse can go the fastest. This is eminently sensible and practical. It settles the mooted question beyond cavil; though, to be sure, sometimes those who happen to guess wrong trump up ridiculous and incredible stories about foul play. For instance, there was a trial of speed out play. For instance, there was a trial of speed out there the other night, for a purse of \$400. One of the horses that ran is a mare, owned by a young gentleman of your city. The mare is a fast mare, but is not so fast as her owner, who is a very fast young man indeed. I do not know the mare's pedigree, but, for the sake of distinction, I shall call her the "Morgan" mare. For a similar reason, I will call the horse that ran against her the "Baker" horse. The mare won the purse, but this success, a good many still maintain, was due less to her speed than to her owner's influence over the man that drove the horse. In fact, it is rumored that money made the mare go faster than her competitor. Of course, such gossip obtains but little credit.

FROM IOWA.

cannot fail to perceive, however, what a fine thing

it is to have a trotting park. It saves so much angry

GRANGER

BURLINGTON, Sept. 1, 18.7. The Gubernatorial canvass in Iowa is begun. Last night Benjamin M. Samuels, the nominee of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, delivered bimself, with slight assistance from the dignified Mayor of Burlington, of his maiden effort, and fired the first gun-a sort of pop-gun it is true-of the campaign. To-day Judge Lowe will speak at Farmington, in Van Buren County, and subsequently, until the election, the candidates will speak together throughout the southern portions of the State. Appointments are already made and published for the whole intervening time. The only cause of regret the Republicaus are aware of at present is, that the time is too short to allow the candidates to go ever the whele State before the election. They have the utmost confidence in the ability and eloquence, the skill and tact of Judge Lowe, and do not doubt that these influences, combined with the noble cause in which they are about to be exerted, will arouse the whole people to their duty, secure a full vote, and by that means place the Republican triumph beyond a peradventure. quently, until the election, the candidates will peradventure.

But I pen this more particularly to indicate, so far

resident of Publique, a part of the State in which his party took ground, almost or quite unanimously, against the adoption of the Constitution lately submitted to the people, and by them approved. In this section, however, a large proportion of the more intelligent of the party voted, and some wrote, in favor of ligent of the party voted, and some wrote, in favor of it. Upon these individuals, the men of the north, it appears, look with disfavor if not with disfrast. It is probable that this feeling induced the nomination of Rabbi Samuels. Judge Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, came near being nominated, only wanting, on one ballot, five votes of a majority. Judge Mason, beside being a man of infinitely more ability than Samuels, does not happen to be so much "a Northern man with Southern principles" as either Douglas, beside being a man of infinitely more ability than samuels, does not happen to be so nuch "a Northern man with Southern principles" as either Douglas, Pierce or Buchanan, or the Lass of degenerate "funkeys" with which lows as well as New-York is enreed. Of course, he could not be nominated; nor could our big neighbor, Edward Johnston of Lee, nor Banker Coolbaugh of Des Moines, secure a nomination, for both advocated the adoption

is not a very hearty supporter of the present or late Administration outrages in Karsas. On all these matters, Kabbi Samuels is "sound." Being one of "the Chivalry himself, of course as be-lieves "niggers" have no rights which the white man is bound to respect. He was opposed to the new Con-stitution. He thinks Buchenan a demi-god, and Pierce at least a saint. These reasons, or rather nese opinions, were quite weighty enough to who were anxious for the honor, who enjoy a much wider reputation, and possess far higher merits than

the Pro-Slavery choice.

Now let us see how the Rabbi opens the ball. After a brief apology for the huskiness of his voice—poor Now let us see how the Rabbi opens the ball. After a brief apology for the huskiness of his voice—poor tellow, after feeding on Locoloco busks all his life, how could his voice be otherwise?—he spoke substantially as follows: On the subject of Slavery in the States, the people of the Free States had nothing to do with it. In the Territories, in Kansas, he believed the people there should be permitted to decide the matter, two or cor. for themselves. The citizens of matter, pro or con, for themselves. The citizens of lowe had no right to meddle with it either on one side or the other. He was in favor, he said—though how he could be a Locofoco candidate. didate and say it, is rather puzzling—of allowing every bona fide resident of Kansas to vote at elections to be held there in relation to the institution of Slavery, or in the election of officers, and would beat back from the polls, even with sword and bayangt beat the well-size. onet, both the ruffian from Missouri and the ruffian sent there by the New England Emigrant Aid Society. He was in favor of supporting and enforcing the laws in Kansas. The Rabbi here went off into quite a in Kansas. (The Rabbi here went off into quite a sophomerish rhapsody upon the duty of obeying the laws, and submitting to the decisions of the Judges, which would have been exceedingly interesting from a boy of lifteen.) From all which sayings, you will gather that Rabbi Samuels is ready to go as far in his efforts to make Kansas a Slave State as even Davy Atchison himself.

Archison himself.

From National matters, he came down to State af-From National matters, he came are to rid the Con-fairs. If elected, he would endeavor to rid the Con-stitution of several very obnoxious, not to say horrible features. He should urge the striking out of the clause which he said remitted negroes to testify in our which, he said, permitted negroes to testify in our courts. He was exceedingly outraged at the idea that any one could suppose a negro would be gully of telling the truth; that a negro which there were white children—probably forgotting, all the time, of whom he obtained his earliest idea of all the time, of whom he obtained his earliest idea of language, and the "naked little darkies," with whom he first built cob-bouses, and made sand-pies—and con-tended, with as much carnestness as he could assume, that the only mode of elevating the "riggers" was to depress the whites; for, he said, the nagger cannot ed to an equality with the whites, and, therefore, if made equal it can only be by degrading the white to which sage conclusion the rabble said, Harrab The Robbi further stated that if elected Governor be would never give his san tion to any law tending to a coaffet with the coasts. (I. remark) the way

Legistrice todays, at shead rever received a 25-bernatorial random. Le would promptly sets every thing that both the sespent that of Repulse insight the Rabbi was very tender in he kanding of the Bank topic. He gave us to make to dit the presently he was opposed to banks. They had a great deal of Government papert Dubuque, and cound get along very well there on hard money entropy. But he concessed only acknowledged that Dubuque was not the whole world. Illinois was a Democratic State, and yet they had banks there—indeed, he behaved lows was the oily State in the Union where there were no banks. He would therefore so far set aside his own opinion as to affix his signature, if elected, to a judgment law establishing or permitting the establishment of banks, to be afterward submitted to the pecole, and, if they should approve, he would submit to it.

These topics, with a bread intination that the Dred Scott decision was indubitable goapel, and an assertion that the people of lows had affirmed it by not voting to strike out the world "white" from the article in relation to the right of suffrage in the tew Constitution—and the Rabbu is a lawyer—made up the stable of his hour and a half a discourse.

article in relation to the right of suffrage in the Lew Constitution—and the Rabbi is a lawyer—made up the stude of his hour and a half's discourse.

From what the gentleman said and omitted saying, I gather this: That he will, so far as his slender abilities will permit him, imitate the policy of Walker in Kansas. He will delude and deceive as much as he can; talk as fairly as is compatible with the proclivities of his rabble audiences, the demands of his party leaders, and his own chances of future preferment, and avoid on all occasions the real issues of the campaign. But last evening the Rabbi shoke alone. Judge Lowe was not present to reply to him—nor was a reply necessary. Not a Republican was present but who left, when he had concluded, satisfied that such speeches would kill any political candidate for any office in the State. Hereafter, however, Judge Lowe will be in waiting, and it will be strange if the Rabbi does not find himself ere long terribly pained with "kicking against the pricks." He cannot let off such flimsy belderdash in the Judge's presence without having the thin vail of sophistry in which its horrible perversences and slavishners is concealed from the unsuspecting most unsparingly exposed, its faisehoods detected and pointed out, and the unwerthiness of their author made the seern and derision of every audience.

The Rabbi said but one thing which had in it one

The Rabbi said but one thing which had in it one grain of corn to a sack of husks, and his voice was not quite so husky as he dwelt upon it in conclusion. He advised his party friends to work, work, work, until the election. That was sensible. They have work to do, and as much as they can manage. The advice comes as well to the Republicans as to those for whom it was immediately intended. If the Re-publicans throughout the State will work, and work carneolly, the new Constitution will be inaugurated under an Administration favorable to it, and with a under an Administration layorable of the people Legislature able and willing to carry out the people Legislature able and willing to carry out the people of the Opportunities. oft-expressed wishes. The only hope of the Opposi-tion is in our supineness. The Republicans will de-cide in October whether they descree success by their acts.

FROM NEWPORT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWPORT, Sep., 7, 1857.

There is little to chronicle, at present, concerning the doings of the Fashionables. They have had their last ball-their last day at the Fort. Many of them have had, too, their ticket of leave and their stateroom. These are beyond the sphere of my information, and should report themselves at your office if they wish (as is natural) to appear in the excellent company of your columns. For me, they are past and gone, and my imagination does not attempt to penetrate the mystery of their "henceforth." I can only write according to the limited experience of my own senses. Forgive me if I sometimes neglect an opportunity of extending this experience. Forgive your servant, if he sometimes stays at home when he should go abroad-if he neglects your glory for his own com fort, and amuses his baby when he should be providing for the amusement of your readers. Remember his age and infirmitis; remember that when he does go out, no one asks him to dance, or invites him to do snything except to take himself out of the way when the spinning begins, which he does with the more alacrity, as he is still sensitive on the tybia, and the kicking of these occasions as blind and indiscriminate. Retreating before the resolute charge of the polkers, he congratulates himself upon having secured a safe point of view. But soon a more dangerous foe attacks him in the rear. An open window pours its chill upon his back, and writes "rheumatism" upon all his bones. He would shut that window -the night is damp and rainy. "Yes, but," says some one, "the girls are warm;" and, indeed, it is to be seen that they are. Curls, draperies and faces attest the fact. Their light dresses, to be sure, are in their favor; with the clever assistance of the hoop, these are little more than nothing at all. Yet they look more heated than the farmer's wife on a July day, when she has made the butter, hung out the clothes, scoured the tins, and combed the children. Lake results, you see, produced by unlike causes. No one speaks of the dancing men, but it must be because their sufferings defy the help of words. Cased ss may safely be done at present, the argument, or pretense, rather, of argument, by which the Rabbi Samuels expects to deluge some into his support.

You should know, firstly, that this gentleman is a well ciled, but not their machinery—with a generous well ciled, but not their machinery—with a generous. well oiled, but not their machinery-with a generous armfull, too, of partner thrown in-fair burdens whose proportions, real and assumed, leave one little to deire on the score of size-what labor can be likened to theirs but the terments of Dante's inferno, and the grand old hells of heathen times, Ixion's wheel, and so on? At intervals they stop, and wipe off profuse perspiration. The sight of them suggests a furnace—their vicinity is a vapor bath. Your correspondent wonders whether chopping wood or breaking stone would make them warmer. His years exempt him from this militis duty, these "travaux forces" of society. He feels that Time, which has taken away so much, has brought him something to be thankful for. He goes home and, for the most part, stays there.

He loses thus the Fillmore ball, and your readers, das! lose it too. He hears its praises everywhere. So much beauty! such distinguished company! and such a good supper! White muslin frisked about more than usual; mamma for once got cold chicken enough, and papa's lobster-salad was to his mind. Every one went home in the fullness of satisfaction. Oh, it was a heavenly time! Your correspondent has to imagine it, which, with the aid of The Newport Doily News, is not difficult. That paper's hints of Miss A, in pink tarlatan and silver, Miss G. in white and purple, and Mrs. M. or N. in all her diamonds, are sweetly and greatly suggestive. It gives, so to speak a receipt by which one can work out a party for oneself. The loss, therefore, in actual observation is not so great. Drop no tears over it, my TRIBUNE.

A greater loss and a greater sin is the not hearing of Mr. Curtis's oration in Providence, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on the 3d inst. Our excuses for this omission are stringent—the duties of hospitality, as its pleasures, stand before all others, and the friend at home compelled injustice to the friend abroad. We have just heard the oration, divorced from the silver voice and graceful delivery of the Howadji, but it was wtill full of force and of beauty. Cartis has caught the true trumpet-note of the future, and his brave music has in it the thrill of a young heart, whose sympathy makes the wisdom of older men dearer to them. I have heard more than one of Mr. Everett's famed orstions. Their rhetorical and declamatory merits are, doubtless, well known to you and I am not commissioned to discuss them here. Mr. Curtis, whatever may be his graces of style and diction, would hardly challenge comparison with one of the most finished speakers of the present day. Yet in one point let me compare them. Suppose us all to be, as indeed we are, voyagers in one vessel, swept onward to one great destiny. Mr. Everett takes his station sternmost in the ship, and directs the attention of all on board toward the regions whence we come. "Look back," he says, " strain your eyes with seeking the pleasant lands we have left behied us. Oh there alone was safety, there alone was happiness; look back !- look ever back !" And all the sentimentalists wave their handkerchiefs and appland. But George Curtis stands on the prow of the vessel, and points with eloquent finger to the new shores we approach. " Look before you," he says, " for before us lies the scene, of our trial and of our triumph. The foce we are to meet, the evils we are to overcome, are even at hand. Look out shead, then, and let not remembrane of the things that were paraly, e our same. and become our senses. And use of some ony that

tommend him accordingly.

Moreover, this worship of the past is often performed with a false intention toward the present. The heroes ef other days are quoted for the unjust disparagement of those who have herole work to do in our own time. Thus History, like Swipture, is perverted—the true moral, the true lesson, are kept out of sight, and such points are seized upon as are capable of convenient application to desired ends. As, in the time of the Stuarts, the minister preached loyalty, and not virtue, not religion; so in our times do great orators and states-men preach expediency, not justice. But these are passing away, and leaving only such traces as are left by men to whom their own success is dearer than their country's good. Our Curtis has a better ambition, and will be remembered, we hope, for a nobier and more permanent service.

either. In the great orchestra in which I have now the honor to perform, the octave flute is intrusted to me. I must not interfere with the respectable kettledrums, nor assume the responsibility of the double bass. But the greatest buffoon has, you know, his mements of melancholy; and, indeed, the wind to-day blows with a touch of Autumn is it, and reminds us that sweet Summer went away last week, further than New-York, beyond the limits of Morse's Telegraph and Kinsley's Express. She has gone on a nine months' voyage, and our hearts will be sore for her many times before we see her dear face again. The pleasant weather will last a good while yet, and I will resume my gayer piping, and write you other letters: but for to-day, Summer's gone, and so farewell, TRIBUNE.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXPIRITION OF ARABIAN HORSES FROM THE GREAT DESERT-THE FLORAL HALL -AWARDS OF REAPERS AND MOWERS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4, 1857.

The crowd is about equal to that of yesterday. Mules, jacks and jennets, working oven, town and county teams, saddle geldings, thorough bred stallions were exhibited, and a cavalcade of all the cattle that had taken premiums, and five full-blooded Bedouin Arab horses, imported this year by Keene Richards, esq., of Scott County, Ky. One sorrel stallion named "Messoud," it is stated, ran two hundred and fifty-secen miles in twenty-four hours, and on another occasion ran one hundred and eighty miles without a drop of water; and yet there he was to-day, full of life, and although scarred with the marks of the girth and sad-

although scarred with the marks of the girth and sad-dle, he seemed as ready to perform the feat as ever. Another very interesting show was that of "aged stallions." Of these the most remarkable were "Sovereign," aged 26 years, who took the first premium, "Scytnian," purchased in England by Mr. Alexander, for \$7.000, and famous old "Wagner," who ran against "Grey Eagle" 1839, and is now near-ly thirty years of age. Floral Hall.—The collection of J. F. Willey, of Indiana, embraces eighty kinds of apples, some of them fine specimens; also thirty-five varieties of peaches.

peaches.

Messis, John Sigerson & Brother, of St. Louis, hibit 144 varieties of Apples. These gentlemen select as the best for Summer Apples, the "Sanders June," 'Yellow Harvest, 'and 'Caroline June," for Fall Apples, the "Wine Apple," Rambo, "and "Late Queen;" for Winter, the "Caufield," 'Jeniton," 'Newark' or "Fall Pippin," and "Harrison." Beside the Apples the brothers Sigreon show some 4. side the Apples, the brothers Sigerson show

ates of Pears.
Dr. Jno. A. Warder of Cincinnati exhibits very fine pr. Jno. A. Warder of Chemnan exhibits very inserties, of the over-bearing variety, some remarkable seedling "Crab Apples," and a few superior Pears.

R. Buchanan of Chemnant has very fine-looking

R. Buchanan of Cincinnati has very the-looking specimens of Apples and Pears.

E. J. Todd of Indiana shows tifty kinds of Apples, and nine specimens of native Grapes, for which he was awarded the first premium.

Ormsby Hite of Kentucky, whose farm is on the Obio River, about four miles from Louisville, exhibits thirty-two varieties of Apples and some native Grapes.

G. E. Heinsohn of Jefferson County, Ky., received the first premium for Apples and Grapes.

Jacob Johnson of Ky., first premium for Catawba Grapes; second premium for Isabella Grapes, and the first premium for the best twolve varieties of Apples.

Wm. Haver of Cincinnati, gets first premium for the best 36 varieties of Pears, and second premium for the best Grapes.

the best of varieties of rears, and second permutation to thouse Grapes.

N. Durfoe, eeq., of Fall River, Massachusetts, exhibits the most tempting bunches of hot-house grapes that I ever saw. He has one bunch of the "Palestine," weighing 10, pounds; a splendid bunch of large "Muscat of Alexandria," and some "Black Ham-

Hobbs & Walker received the first premium for best thirty varieties of Apples.

Arthur Peter, esq., near this city, exhibits twentyone plates of Pears, and gets second premium for six varieties of Peaches. For Plums, Mr. Wright, of Indiana, obtained the

irst premium. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, displays one hundred different varieties of Pears, but does not compete for a

premium.

Lawrence Young, esq., of this county, who from the first has entered into the labors of the preliminary ar first has entered into the labors of the prehiminary ar-rangement with untiling zeal, has on exhibition in a neat glass case a plate of "Alexander" apples, fault-less in shape and color; one of "American Summer Pearmain," and one of "Yellow Egg Plums," for which he recrived the first premium. He has also a very large "Van Zandit's Superb Peach," and forty varieties of pears, not competing for premiums. He got the premium for the best fifty varieties of apples, gelevishing also a hasket of suples declared by the

got the premium for the best fifty varieties of apples, and exhibits also a basket of apples declared by the judges to be the best on exhibition.

Thomas Collins of Indiana shows about twenty plates of apples, and Mr. A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, a ine lot of pears.

The new "Chinese Hemp" is thought to be destined

The new to supersede the variety in common use. The plant is seventeen feet; it is sown broadcast, like other nemp, requires only a moderately rich soil, and is said to yield 1,900 pounds per scre.

John P. Morton of Louisville has seven kinds of

Asters, white, blue and crimson; a "Ciesus Discolor," with its carious leaves of dark green, clouded with ash color, and tirged underneath of a deep marcon tint; and a "Lautana," tall, tree-like and graceful in Mr. E. Wilson shows the curious "Aurucania Ex-

The teather-like, tasteful decorations of evergreens spread over the slight pillers and beams of the hall were designed and made by Henry Manz, a nursery-man of Louisville.

On tables are monster vegetables, and bags and barrels of grain of all kinds.

WARDS OF THE STRACUSE TRIAL OF REAPERS, Cyrus McCormick, Chicago, Ill.; gold medal and W. A. Wood (Manny), Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; silver

medal and diploma.

Warder, Brokaw & Child, Springfield, Ohio; bronze medal and diploma. The awards on Mowing Machines have not yet been ceived, but will be announced at an early date

W. A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; gold medal and D. M. Osborne Kirby's Patent), Buffalo, N. Y.; lver medal and diploma. Warder, Brekaw & Child, Springfield, Ohio; bronze

Jonathan Haines, Pekin, Ill.; diplomes.

Wm. Deering & Co., Albany, for Stationary Press, rst premium; silver medal and diploms.

Wm. Deering & Co., for Portable Press, first prejum; silver medal and diploms. GRAIN CHADLES.

H. Robinson, Lafayette Square, Ontario Co., N. Y., ist premium; brouze medal. SCTTIL-SYAITHS.
Frost, Burke & Co., Springfield, Vermont: broaze

Jne. Hatch & Cook, New-York, for superior Rakes

It is well to remark, in connection with the above announcement of the Reaper and Mower prizes, that the Judges were compelled to award premiums for the work actually accomplished at Syracure, and it is, undoubtedly, the fact that the machines doing both the doubtedly, the fact that the machines doing both the best and poorest work, if put on a farm to cut down a series of crops, would perform much more creditably than they did in the hands of their over-excited ex-hibitors. McCormick's machine did the bost reaping teere by far, but this may not be conclusive evi-dence of its superiority; and the Kentucky Har-

there by far, but this may not be Charlety Har-dence of its superiority; and the Kentucky Har-vester, which is a good reaper, was driven so unneces-sarily fast that its work was very taid. It should be remembered by fature sempetitors that "have gashes waste," and they should sperate their mast tree ou a trial as they would up a farm.

REAFING-MACRINE TRIALS.

The fellowing is the report of the Judges of Reaping Machines at the late meeting of the British Reyal Agricultural Society, at Salisbury, England:

arientimal Society, at Salisbury, England:

The trial of resping machines commenced at Salisbury on the evening of Salisbury and the evening of Salisbury and the evening of Salisbury Salisbury on the evening of Salisbury Salisbury on the evening of Salisbury Salisbury Salisbury on the evening of Salisbury Salisbury Salisbury on the evening of Salisbury S

Burears and the season forces and make perfect work; and the scattered straws left on the swath, we think, were owing to a scattered straws left on the swath, we think, were owing to a fault in the construction of the endless band for the side delivery. This machine has two men to work it, but outs fast, though the power required is more than that which is consumed by Mesers. Bureass I Key's machine. We therefore give it the second prize.

"The third prize we allotted to the machine exhibited by Lord Kinnaird [M' Cominck's patent], which worked well, but we thought the horses were driven too fast for farm horses, and the machine, although cheaper than those spoken of above, was not to be compared to them for workmanalip. The driver was the only attendant necessarily required.

"Dray's machine | Palmer's patent] reaped beautifully, laying the sheaves tesdy for tying, and not requiring instant tying, as it delivered them on one indee, but the price charged for it was by far too much for us to recommend to farmers—but we highly commend it. Two men attended this machine.

"Dray's machine | Hursey's patent] worked as it has done for two or three years past, but the sheaves must be instantly fied to prepare the way for its returning. Two men are requisite.

"We must here observe that the three machines to which we have awarded prizes are capable of cutting all sorts of corn, while those of Mesers. Dray's machines are not of general utility; but we allow that where the reging of wheat only is an object, and if cut when if for inmediate tying Mesers Dray's are excellent machines, and their flussey is cheapin comparison of all the others.

"On referring to the report of the trials at Leigh Court in 1233, we feel perfectly justified in reversing the decision arrived

are excellent machines, and their Hussey is cheapin comparison of all the others.

On referring to the report of the trials at Leigh Court in 1233, we feel perfectly justified in reversing the decision arrived at last year at Boxstead Lodge, where there was evidently a great fault in the construction of the machine shown there by Messre Burges & Key (and which fault lost them the first prize); but it is now restified by the addition of the spiral screw. We quite agree with the distinction made at Boxstead between moving and reaping machines. We wish, therefore, that the public should fully understand that, for general larvest purposes, we most highly approve of those ranchines to which we have now given prizes—each having a side delivery—and commend the machines of Messrs. Bray for resping only.

"We conclude by saying that we think any further remarks meedless; for to give every description of the above machines would be only to repeat the excellent report of the Judges who attended at Leigh Court—(Signed) H. B. Calowell, W. OWEY, F. KEY, J. DEUCE, T. T. REWLEY, W. CRALCEAST, C. L. READ, J. CLARKE."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

ATTEMPT TO LEVY BLACK MAIL To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The letter which you received and handed me, asking you to announce that my "Life" was about to be published, is very flattering. That is, the "Author," as he signs himself, was probably flattered with the idea that you would publish such a plausible anneuncement, and thereupon I should at once comply with his very polite request (made in a private letter to me) to forward him a thousand dollars to suppress my said "Life," threatening that, if I did not comply, he would print a great many things that I should not be be pleased to see, "all well authenticated." To all which I beg leave most respectfully to answer that it is not at all convenient at this time, in consequence of the stringency of the money market, to raise a thousand dol are; and the fellow does not manifest any disposi-l tien to operate except on the cash principle. I shall therefore abide the publication, and the more spicy 'the author' can make it, the better it will sell; and that may enable me to recover of the publisher, in a libel suit, enough to pay the thousand dollars demanded for "suppression," which I shall be very ready, of course, to hand over to "the author."

This by way of notice to publishers. The author will have to try his black-mail operations upon some more susceptible subject; and it is not much use for him, or any other villain, to try to get THE TRIBUND to help him make a raise. His apparent plausibility is rather too shallow. As for paying a thousand dollars, or a ten-thousandth part of it, to suppress any lie that any black-mail collector chooses to say of me,

I shan't do it-that's pos. Sonon Rounson.

RAILROADS.

The railroad men being down now-a-days-stockholders, bondholders, managers, all together-it is perfectly safe to kick them, as a good many are now proving. Wall-street and the brokers-the fools who believed the grand calculations which proved that each railroad was certain to make the fortunes of those whose money built it-are undergoing a discipline, salutary, perhaps, but not particularly pleasant-not "sweet in the mouth," at any rate. So we let another correspondent have his fling with the rest, though we don't consider what he says the whole truth, by considerable. We have some railroads too near each other-those between this City and Albany, for instance-but they were not built in the expectation of direct profit to the stockholders, but with a view to indirect advantages. Since the railroads are admitted to be so great and general a good, why not credit their builders with good intentions !- But

hear our correspondent: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Now that the strong man, financially, is falling, and creditors go about the streets mourning, and lame ducks flutter, and wise men shake their heads and say the country is going to rain, it may be well to look int

its true condition and incuire after its resources.

So far as the great interests of the country are concerned, it is of small consequence whether stocks are up or down in Wall street, or whether one or a dozen banks or brokers doing business there fail or dozen banks or brokers doing business there fail or not. A genial season and good crops, or an unfavorable season and skert crops, are of far more importance to its prosperity than all the brokers that ever babbled in the Exchange, or ever will. They produce nothing, and the country would be greatly the gainer if every broker was bound out to some hard-working farmer, and compelled to work by the month upon a farm for the next year.

A single week of bad weather this Summer, by bringing the highling rust to our wheat crops, has done

A single week of bad weather this Summer, by bringing the blighting rust to our wheat crope, has done more damage, created more real loss, than would accrue if the fires which are supposed to be burning very fiercely under Wall street were some day to burst out and swallow up all the brokers, money-dealers and stock-jobbers in and about its precincts.

In a single week the farmers in this State lost at least five millions of bushels of wheat, a direct loss to them of at least eight millions of dollars. This money

them of at least eight millions of dollars. This money is of course withheld from the manufacturer and the macchanic, because the farmer soon stops buying when he has nothing to soil. It would be instructive toknow how many millions of anticipated profits will melt away for the want of these eight millions—how many faiures may be compelled because there was so much less sales, and a loss of the anticipated profits which were to carry many a men over the had time.

Twenty cays of good, warm weather, and the ab-sence of a frost for that time, will make at least 190,000,000 of bushels of corn difference to the farm-ers of the Union—at least fifty millions of dollars. It is the weather, not Wall street, that rules the destinies of the country. For the last lifteen years the country has been growing rich at the expense of the capitalists of the city.

The construction of railroads has developed the

agricultural reconces of all the States to a greater or less degree. In this State alone it is safe to say that the annual income of the farmers, by reason of the increased facilities furnished by railroads, is at least five millions of dollars more than it would be without them. To the agricultural interest the railroads have them. To the agricultural interest the railroads have added a sum equal to the whole cost of all the railroads which have been constructed in the whole Union. Yet, not only has the original capital been sunk beyond all hepe of recovery, but the creditors, except the first mortgage bond holders, of nearly every railroad company in the Union have no security for their debts and my well-grounded house to security for their debts, and no well-grounded bone to ever re-alize any part of their investment. Stock jobbing, gambling, and the various modes of legalized robbery how in vogue may galvanic the rotten caresse into seeming life; but the vitanty is gone, and conner or later it must be buried out of sight. With the expension of some three or four roads, there is not a railroad company in the country whose stock is really worth se mill on the dollar, and it is to ers by certain that there is not one whose stock is lett neckiny worth fifty

their par in value. Yet there is scarcely a read that, if predently managed, would not pay a fair surplus, after deducting all the expenses of operating and repairing. Whatever that sum may be, it represents the real value of the roads.

It is said that there are five bundred millions of dellars invested in milroads. If so, one hundred millions must be set down to the account of fig. in the shape of shares, frands and stealings generally. Three hundred millions more may be charged ever to folly and avarice, which leaves the actual value of the roads at about one-fifth of their nominal cost. When all these roads have sloughed off this dead weight, and new companies are formed whose capital represents the real value of the roads then there will be peace in Wall street, and not before. The sucking process cannot be prevented, and the sooner it is through with the better for all concerned. The country, however, cannot be made to suffer by reason of this great less. It is reaping the rewards of the investment, and will-continue to do so; but, having no lot or part therein, it does not suffer by its partial or total less.

THE ERIE CANAL-SHALL IT BE SOLD No. III.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: My former numbers are answering the purpose I intended; they are exciting some attention and class of men who have the ability of making a way some influence felt upon the question discussed. he due to such men to say that these numbers are no written by an enemy of the Republican party, or by a factious member for the purpose of predacing mischief or disorganization, but by one who is likely to give as zealous and hearty support to the nomination

of that party as any other man.
It is the only living party that even professes attach ment to the great principles of Freedom; such a party I must support or none, and it may continue the abuses of which I complain for a year or two without eclipsing either of its antagonist parties in the career of proffigacy and mismans gement of the canals.

Simply what I would do is to bring influence to bear upon its nominating conventions, State and local, so that we may have men in official station, legislative judicial and administrative, who will rise above a scorn the bribe tendered by an interest having conscent the bribe tendered by an interest Laving con-stantly legislative favors to ask, and judicial questions to be settled. And for members of the Canal Board and Legislature I would have, if possible, no men who have immediate or remote interests in opposition to the sar-liest practical development of our long-abused canals. I have no war to make upon railroads—they have be-come a necessity as well as a convenience; but I mean that tends for some proper testlement that the same first

least practical development of our rong-abused canal. I have no war to make upon railroad—they have become a necessity as well as a convenience; but I mean to help teach a few eminent railroad managers that they undertake too much when they undertake to manage not only their roads, but the canals sleo, and any ofher interest they may deem in their way.

How significant is the recent arrangement between the Central and Eric roads. The Central agrees to cut off its dead-head list, except members of the Legislature and the Common Councils of the cities of Albany and Buffalo. Why not cut off these also! Is any asswer necessary? The Central has, or rather some of its arrogant managers have, come to consider it a part of their business to manage legislation as well as roads, or possibly they fear a legislative scrutiny into past proceedings; at any rate they may want nuture favors, and they must not be prehibited from purchasing members by free tickets. The only way to defeat their purpose is for the people to select and send unpurchasable men, if such can be found. The practice of gently bribing the members of the Legislature was initiated many years ago—first by allowing free rides to and from the session, then by catending the period through the year, then by including families, until the position of member, not intended by the Censtitution to be a lucrative one, has come to be sought by men who value the free riding more than their constitutional pay. If one has wares to peddis, customers to visit, a law practice requiring attendance at distant courts or beausy, or a family to be gratified by visits to friends or places of fashionable resort, a free pass over the Central with its convenient ramifications is a valuable card. In villages where the trustees grant licenses to all showmen and receive free tickets to the sights, the office of village trustee is often filled by men who have more taste for such amusements than for village order and improvements. Like influences are operative to fill our Legislature with

one, of the railroads to bring the official, editorial, and other influential classes, within their power by what is best described as direct bribery.

I am much obliged for the use of The TRIBUNE is my attempt to arouse attention to an important subject, and I wish other papers were as free. But the editorial class are just now threatened with a withdrawal of the privileges long enjoyed "on the rail," and I fear are just now a lettle extra cantious, lest they offend in certain quarters; but the people are thinking and resolving, and if the Republican politicians undertake to perpetuate the abuses at which I have hinted, they will be discarded by their party friends, or beaten ultimately by their party opponents.

The conclusion of my second number was a little allegorical, and a friend, who guessed me out as the

allegorical, and a friend, who guessed me out as the author, has written me for an explanation. Probably he has not yet read the eight hundred laws of the last legislature or traveled much upon the rail since thes, and I transcribe a section of the "Dime Bill" to which

A reterred:

No. 2, of a law passed April 1, 1857, provides that if any person other the cars of the Central railroad without having independent at taket, he shall pay "five cents in addition to the awal rate of fare, for the distance such person may desire to the contral rate of fare, for the distance such person may desire to the contral rate of fare, for the distance such person may desire to the contral rate of fare, for the distance such person may desire to the contral rate of the contral rate o

be transported."

SEC J. "In all cases where the fare legally chargable on all read would divide a half dime, the said Company shall be titled to demand and receive the whole of it; and at I Company shall not be required to make any fare less than a dime."

I have come to doubt the propriety of the question I have been discussing. Without something done the canal is sold. The better question is 'shall it be redeemed."

SHALL WE BECOME A WINE-DRINKING

NATION ? To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: There seems to be, in various quarters, a de-

sire to see the United States a wine-making and winedrinking country. Some wish it because, as they assert, it would add to the wealth of the nation. Others maintain it would promote the health of the people, and even advance the cause of Temperanes. As the writer views it, it would be most calamitous to the general welfare.

To determine the consequences of making this & wine-drinking nation, we must look at the effects of wine on the human constitution. Does not the experience of men in all ages, as well as the demonstrations of modern physiological evience, clearly show that wine-drinking tends to excite the lower, or animal propensities of man's nature, while at the same time it blinds and deadens those higher, or mental and religious faculties, by which the animal passions are controlled and guided?

Now what would be the state of things where the Now what would be the state of things where the asimal propensities were constantly excited without the due control of reason and the religious sentiments? Would not acquisitiveness "enlarge its decires as hell, "land like the grave not be satisfied," greedly heaping up treasures for solfish ends, regardless of the poverty of others? Would not Amativeness, leaving the purity of nature's design, rage with morbid lust, and strew its desolating path with human victims stripped of their bodily strength and mental vigor? Would not Combativeness, Destructiveness and Constructiveness, forsaking their usual work of subduing, tilling and beautifying the earth for man's subsistence and comfort, be engaged in destroying the earth's and subtimes the strength and searth in the search search statings. filling and beautifying the earth for man subsequent and comfort, be engaged in destroying the earth's inhabitants, taking pleasure in riots and fightings, waging bloody wars, and deeming the eassaguined battle-field the field of glory? That these and many other evils would fellow the general use of wine, is, to

my mind, clearly evident.

If, in the anciest time,
"kings to drink wine, less ent time, it was found improper " for If, in the ancient time, it was found improper "for "kings to drink wine, lest they should forget the law "and pervert the judgment of the afflicted," how important that abstinence from intoxicating liquors should be general, in a nation where its citizens are all sovereigns. To excite the lower propensities of the people and blind their higher sentiments, would be like filling the furnace of a steamship with the most inflammable materials, driving the engine at its utmost strais of cover and then cutting away the helm and thought. power, and then cutting away the helm and throwing overboard the compass. A ship in this condition, among breakers, would faintly illustrate the paril of a country where its people generally nee wise as a beverage.

Northampton, Man., Aug. 18, 1957.

IRON ORE.

To the Editor of The M. Y. Tribune. Sin: I read the letter of Mr. Secretary Cobb in The Post of last evening, in reference to "iron ore." Let me state a fact se to our American ore. A few weeks ago I saw a letter addressed by an English gentleman to Mesers. Cooper, Hewitt & Co. of this city, asking them "at what price they could deliver from ore, from

the Ringwood mover of New-Jerrey, in the City of